

THE DEPORTATION ORDINANCE

ITS VALIDITY CHALLENGED.

At the Supreme Court, yesterday, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge heard the petition of Li Hong Mi, of 46, Caine Road, Hongkong, who was for thirty-three years an interpreter at the Law Courts, for his immediate release from custody.

It appeared that on November 2nd last, a warrant was issued for the arrest and detention of Li Hong Mi under the Deportation Ordinance, 1917, and three days later the petitioner was arrested in the public streets. He was subsequently released on bail of \$5,000.

It was alleged that Li Hong Mi was guilty of procuring false evidence and of champerty in the case of *Un Tak Kwong versus Un Man Chuen* and others, of procuring false evidence in the case of *Ho Chiu Lam v. Ho Sau Lam*, and of fraudulently misappropriating money received for costs in the case of *Li Chok Hung against Li Pui Choi*.

The Hon. Mr. E. B. Hallifax, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, questioned the petitioner in relation to the charges. The petitioner contended that he had not been charged with any of the offences before a Police Magistrate, nor had criminal proceedings of any kind been taken against him in respect of the said alleged offences or any of them. It was also submitted that the three actions referred to were in no way connected, but formed entirely separate and distinct proceedings. The case of *Un Tak Kwong v. Un Man Chuen* and others was commenced in 1913, and the other two in 1909 and 1912.

The petitioner, through his solicitor, protested to the Colonial Secretary against the deportation proceedings, and stated that if the charges in question amounted to a criminal offence he was entitled, notwithstanding Ordinance No. 25 of 1915, to be tried by a jury, and not by any other tribunal. He submitted that the Ordinance was not only *ultra vires* in this respect, but also because it imposed penalties for past acts, and further, because it infringed the constitutional right of the Courts to pronounce upon the legality of a commitment.

A letter was also addressed to the Colonial Secretary, submitting that the Deportation Ordinance was invalid as regards certain of its provisions, which were invoked against the petitioner, and, as there was clear authority to the effect that the validity of Colonial Enactments is subject to examination by the Courts, the Colonial Secretary was requested not forcibly to deport the petitioner until the judgment of the Supreme Court was obtained upon the question of the validity of the said provisions.

The Attorney-General appeared for the Crown, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. G. C. Alabaster (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist), were counsel for the petitioner.

Mr. Pollock submitted that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it deprived the petitioner of the right of conducting his own defence to a trial with its ordinary incidents of hearing and cross-examining witnesses in support of the charges, and because it provided for an accused person, without any proper trial, being reported on to the Governor-in-Council by the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who, it was argued, had no power to sentence the petitioner. Counsel further submitted, on behalf of the petitioner, that the Ordinance was *ultra vires* because it purported to apply a special and new penalty, unknown to the Criminal Law, in respect of criminal offences alleged to have been committed prior to the passing of the Ordinance, and also because it deprived British subjects, of whom the petitioner was one, of their right to protection and residence within the British Dominions. It was contended that the Governor-in-Council has no power to decide questions as to the legal interpretation of the Ordinance.

The Attorney-General raised a preliminary objection that the proceedings had not been brought to the notice of the defendant in the proper way and that the right procedure had not been adopted for bringing the issue before the Court. Mr. Pollock replied that notice had been served on the Crown Solicitor and by that the Government had become a party to the proceedings, which could not, therefore, become a nullity. By any other method of procedure the petitioner, who had already been arrested, would have had to wait, while the Ordinance was being revised so that it could be made applicable to this case. Everything had been done to make the petition one that should be heard by the Court.

The case was adjourned.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY

ALLEGED THEFT OF A WATCH.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a silver watch and chain from another Chinese at Yau-mat.

Sergeant Tulloch stated that the complainant and a friend were walking along Leung Wo Lane at Yau-mat, when defendant came behind them and snatched the watch from the complainant's pocket.

Mr. J. R. Wood remanded the case till to-day.

BANISHEE COMMITS A FRAUD.

A Chinese was charged with staying at two boarding-houses without any visible means of discharging his debts.

Inspector Kent stated that Mr. Schofield wanted the case remanded till Tuesday. Defendant was an assisted emigrant, and had entered two boarding-houses without any means of discharging his debt. Thereby he had committed a fraud. Defendant had been banished from Siam, and each time he was brought up at the Emigration Bureau he refused to be repatriated.

Mr. Dyer Ball remanded the case till Tuesday.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

A Chinese youth was charged with leaving his master's employment without giving a month's notice.

The complainant stated that defendant had been engaged on a yearly contract at a wage of \$50 per annum, including board and lodging. There was no written contract, but it was not customary to enter into one.

Defendant said he left the complainant's employment because his request for \$3 to send to his parents, who were very poor, had been refused, though complainant had made a debit entry to that amount in his books.

Mr. J. R. Wood discharged the defendant.

A DELINQUENT JOBOR FINED.

Mr. Du Bois, of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, was charged with failing to attend at the Court on Monday, when called upon to serve as a juror, during the inquiry into the death of a Chinese coolie.

Mr. Du Bois stated that he had no excuse to offer. He had intended to attend the Court when notice of appearance was served on him, but, through rush of work, the matter slipped his memory. It was only after reading the account of the proceedings in the Press that he remembered receiving the notice. He added that, being the cashier at the bank, it was very difficult for him to leave.

Mr. J. R. Wood imposed a fine of \$10.

BLASTING ROCKS WITHOUT TAKING PRECAUTION.

A Chinese was summoned for carrying out blasting operations without taking the necessary precautionary measures to guard against accidents.

Mr. A. E. Wright, of the P.W.D., said that blasting operations were being carried out on Pedder's Hill, on the 2nd November, by the defendant, who was erecting several houses there. No proper precaution had been adopted to safeguard the lives of passers-by. The place was a busy centre and there was a stream of people continually passing to and fro. His attention was attracted to the matter through hearing a loud explosion, and, on running up the street, he observed that there was a panic and that children were running higher and higher. A large boulder, which had been blown up, fell right into Lee Street. It might have done considerable damage and killed people. He asked the Court to take a serious view of the case, as contractors were very careless.

Mr. Dyer Ball fined defendant \$100, remarking that had there been a fatal accident as the result of the explosion defendant would have been charged with manslaughter through criminal negligence.

TOBACCO COMPANY SCHOOL.

The Chinese Tobacco Company has appropriated a large sum for the establishment of some ten free schools in China for the benefit of the poor. As soon as their request is recognized by the Ministry of Education, they propose to rent houses already built and convert them into schools for the immediate accommodation of the children at Shanghai. Eventually these schools will occupy their own buildings, and it is expected to extend this movement to other parts of China.

SPORT

BILLIARDS

SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Royal Engineers knocked out the 8th and 6th Platoons, of the H.K.F.P., Thursday night by 74 points. The games were all very evenly contested and the result was open right up to the finish of play. Final scores:—

H.K.F.P. 5 & 6 P.	
1/Cpl. Martin.....	248
2/Cpl. Adams.....	250
1/Cpl. Todd.....	235
Sgt. Townsend.....	256
Total score.....	1,409
2/Cpl. Barradon.....	213
Sgt. Remedios.....	250
P.C. Barry.....	250
Total score.....	1,365

GOLF

SHANGHAI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

After what is described as the best golf championship ever witnessed on the Kiangwin Links, Captain E. I. M. Barrett on December 2nd defeated Dr. N. H. Bolton by 3 and 5. Captain Barrett was one up at lunch time. In the afternoon he put up, approximately, 35 for nine holes, while his opponent took 38 and then ended the match by losing the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

CRICKET.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

There are three league matches down for decision this afternoon, and all ought to provide close games.

Kowloon will be at home to the Royal Engineers, and will have a field a strong team to win. The Sappers have a good bowling-side, their fielding is first class, and they are quite capable of beating any team in the league. Craigie Tower will entertain the Chinese Recreation Club and will be out for revenge. In the previous match, five weeks ago, between these sides, the Chinese won handsomely, but with Graham and Grimmer in form they will have difficulty in getting one point this afternoon.

The University play the R.G.A. and are good enough to win. Should they get all three points they will come to the head of the table, as the Club and the Civil Service are not on view. There is also a friendly match between Civil Service and 3rd Co. R.G.A. on the Civil Service Ground.

CRAIGIE TOWER & CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

This league fixture will be played on the Craigie Tower ground to-day at 3 p.m. The home team will consist of:—L. A. Ross, A. W. Grimmer, W. Graham, F. G. Thompson, S. J. W. Edwards, M. H. Abbas, C. Sara, P. Rapp, J. D. Norris, and R. Bea.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The surprise of the week was the heavy defeat of the R.G.A. by the R.E. last Saturday. The remarkable thing was that the runners had by far the largest share of the game; in fact one disgusted Artilleryman was heard to remark, "They only came into our half four times, and they scored four goals." This, of course, was an exaggeration, but the Artillery certainly did have a very large share of the game, and the fact that they scored no goals reflects very great credit on Clark, the R.E. goalkeeper, and the defence. The Engineer forwards, too, must be given credit for snapping up opportunities. If the gunners had done likewise they would have scored half a dozen goals in the first half alone. This game breaks the long spell of draws that has marked the meetings between these teams. Both sides are quite confident that they can win at the next meeting, which takes place on January, and the encounter will be looked forward to with considerable interest. The Club and Navy game was a very even one, and perhaps a draw would have been a fairer result.

The Navy team was unlucky in losing the services of Hutchison, as they were in having a penalty awarded against them, but in the latter case the "hands" was no obvious that no referee could ignore it. The R.G.A. gained an easy two points in their encounter with the Middlesex on Wednesday and are now in the running for honours in the Hongkong League, being bracketed with the Engineers. The sappers, too, are on top of the United Service League, but they have some stiff games to play before they can be able to feel at all secure. The Middlesex do not seem to be able to get going yet, and the Navy will probably bag a couple of points to-day at their expense.

The second division remains fairly open, with the 9th Company R.G.A., South China Athletic and St. Joseph's College favourites. The Engineer reserves are doing much better this year and have now jumped to third place. They have, however, played six matches while St. Joseph's, who are just below them in the table, have only played three.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

HONGKONG LEAGUE DIVISION I.

Navy v. Middlesex Regt., Navy Ground, Kick-off 4 p.m. Referee—Mr. Atwill.

DIVISION II.

South China Athletic v. 5th Co. R.G.A., Club Ground, 4 p.m. Referee—Mr. Frost.

Kowloon v. Middlesex Regt., Club Ground, kick-off 3.30 p.m. Referee—Mr. Tucker.

H.M.S. v. 8th CO. R.G.A.

This friendly match will be played on the Navy ground, Happy Valley, to-day, kick-off 2.30 p.m.

8th Co. v. Sgt. Grimmer, Gr. W. Jones, and G. Phillips, Gr. E. Gray, Gr. J. L. Jones, and Gr. Baxter.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated December 7th, 1917, state:—

Our last report was dated 30th November, and during the interval our local market has shown much less activity and the volume of business put through shows a considerable decrease. On the whole, investment stocks have again suffered from a recovery in exchange and, except for any business in them is possible, Shanghai market has been "quieter" and but little has been done in Cotton Mills. Singapore market is also quiet and prices are inclined to droop a little.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Alor Gajah.....	\$4.42
Ayer Panas.....	11.80
Cheong Chai.....	9.80
Kedah.....	4.10
Kempas.....	9.15
Malaka Pines.....	2.85
Malakoff.....	4.50
Nep. Servants.....	4.70
Sandycrofts.....	1.00
Tanah.....	23.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted 2/6 per lb. Silver is quoted 42 1/2. Sterling T.T. is 2/11 1/2. Singapore T.T. is 1/8. Shanghai T.T. is 60 1/2 nominal, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d/s Bills is nominal at about 70 1/2.

Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai were closed at 10.30 and 10.20, but with an advancing exchange market has since weakened and we close with buyers at 10.05.

Marine Insurance—Sales of Unions are reported at \$750, and at this rate more shares are offering. Canton can be had at \$310. North China are wanted at Tls. 115 and Yangtzes at \$180 with exchange 72.

Fire Insurance—China Fires have come to business at \$125, and there are further buyers. Hongkong Fires are unaltered at \$310 nominal.

Shipping—Late China. Deferreds have been very fluctuating market and after touching \$152 1/2 cash, receded to \$142, since which market has hardened somewhat and sales have been made to-day at \$145 cash. A considerable business has been done for forward delivery at somewhat more than corresponding rates. Douglases have been neglected and close with sellers at \$70 cash. Steamships have come to business at \$184, and the rate is further sales are obtained from buyers offering \$18. Star Line are quoted \$23 nominal.

Oils—Shells are rather better at 112 1/2. Langkats were done at Tls. 15, which remains the nominal quotation. Ural Caspians are unchanged at 20/- nominal.

Refineries—China Sugars have been in fair request and close with buyers at \$89 and no share coming out. Malabars have improved to a buying rate of \$35 after sales at \$34 and \$34.

Mines—Sales of Rauba at \$2.50 are reported, and at this price more shares can be obtained. Tronohs are nominal at 30/-.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been quieter and only a moderate business has been put through. Frisco has sagged to \$124 cash, at which also there are sellers.

Kowloon and after sales at \$98 and \$96, they close with sellers at \$95. Shanghai Docks are rather better with sales and buyers at Tls. 72.

Lands, Houses, and Buildings—No business is reported and prices show little change. Hotels and Centrals are wanted at \$90. West Points can be placed at \$78 1/2. Lands are nominal at \$85 and Humphreys at \$82.

Cover Market—Fees were done at Tls. 172, but are now on offer at Tls. 173. Shanghai Cottons are in demand at Tls. 118. King Yiks have sellers at Tls. 15.80 and Yangtzes are offering at Tls. 6.05, after sales at the rate. Orientals can be got at Tls. 40.

Miscellaneous—Market has been very quiet. Cements are coming to business at \$27 1/2 down to \$27, and close with sellers at \$28. The latter rate is also seen with buyers at \$28 1/2 and Trampways at \$94. There are buyers of China Borax at \$94, of Provindes at \$75 and China Lights at \$3.60. Dairy Farms are wanted at \$25 and Union Waterboats at \$12. Watsons could be placed at \$54. Peak Tramways can be had at \$64.

Next Settlement Day 21st December.

DEATH OF CAPT. B. P. SHELDON.

A FORMER RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.

News has been received by the N.C. Daily News of the death of Capt. B. P. Sheldon, formerly of Shanghai, who died, it is believed, of New York, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis.

The late Capt. Sheldon, who was about 45 years of age, was born in Manchester, and on leaving school joined the firm of Holliday, Wise & Co. in Manchester.

After four years' service there, he was transferred to the Hongkong branch about 1885 and shortly afterwards went to Shanghai to the office goods department. He left the Hongkong office of the firm, Holliday, Wise & Co. in 1906 and afterwards joined Messrs. R. D. Sassoon & Co. When war broke out Mr. Sheldon was ill in hospital, but as soon as he had sufficiently recovered he went across to Canada and joined up with the Canadian Forces. On reaching England, he was given a commission and was subsequently promoted Captain in the 11th Black Watch.

With his regiment, he served in the Gallipoli campaign and had the misfortune to be severely wounded in the latter part of 1915. After spending several weeks in hospital at Malta, he was sent to England on convalescent leave, and subsequently, after awaiting orders, received an appointment in H.M. Government service at Home, occupying this position until the time of his death.

The late Capt. Sheldon was equally popular in business and social circles. His business ability was well appreciated by his confreres and at social functions he was a welcome and entertaining guest. He was for many years a keen and prominent member of the Light Horse Club, in which he rose from the rank of private to that of Lieutenant after having served as a commissioned officer of the Light Horse. He was also an excellent cricketer, a good batsman and a particularly fine wicket-keeper.

To his widow, who is now in England, deep sympathy is extended in her bereavement.

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FOOTWEAR

THE WAR.

RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

CHARACTERISED BY EVASIVE REPLIES.

AERIAL GROUPS RAID ENGLAND.

TWO RAIDERS CAPTURED.

GERMAN CRUISER MINED.

Branco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

THE WITHDRAWAL AROUND CAMBRAI.

LONDON, December 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters, in explaining General Byng's withdrawal around Cambrai, says that we have fallen back deliberately and successfully upon a well-chosen line which rules out the salient made by Bourlon Wood, and which should enable us to maintain our hold upon the captured length of the Hindenburg Line against whatever pressure the Germans may apply in order to recover this loss.

Bourlon Wood certainly possessed certain advantages as an observation post, but such advantages may prove very much too costly to retain unless they are immediately utilisable. Phenomenally fine weather prevails, but it may change any day, thus finally breaking up campaigning for the season.

NOTABLE GERMAN REPORT.

A wireless German official report states:—We stormed trenches southward and south-westward of Moeuvres.

We pressed forward over the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The enemy evacuated forward positions between Moeuvres and Maroing, withdrawing to the heights northward and eastward of Flesquieres.

We captured Graincourt, Anneux, Cantain and Noyelles, and the heights northward of Maroing, penetrating four kilometres on a front of ten kilometres. The retreating enemy set fire to villages.

Our prisoners are now 8,000, guns 148, and machine-guns 716.

EARLIER CABLES.

ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, December 6th.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Two enemy attacks in the neighbourhood of Gonnelle were successfully repulsed. There was local fighting to our advantage in the neighbourhood of Le Vacquerie, while a more serious enemy attack in this area, with considerable forces, in the afternoon, was repulsed after severe fighting. Our artillery broke up infantry advancing to attack in the neighbourhood of Bourlon Wood, and Moeuvres. Hostile artillery was active to the north of the Menin road, where we slightly improved our positions, and we also repulsed reconnoiters.

A SLIGHT BRITISH WITHDRAWAL.

Our troops on Tuesday night, without enemy interference, withdrew a short distance south-west from Noyelle-sur-Lescaut in the Bourlon Wood salient. The enemy was unaware of the movement until late yesterday. We, prior to the withdrawal, systematically destroyed the enemy's field works in the abandoned area. We repulsed attacks in the neighbourhood of La Vacquerie and advanced our line slightly to the south-west of the village during the night.

SPLENDID WORK BY AVIATORS.

Our aircraft yesterday dropped 118 bombs on an aerodrome to the north of Douai and villages and machine-gun emplacements in the battle area. We fired several thousand rounds at troops. None of our machines are missing. We raided this afternoon large railway junction sidings at Zweibruken and works at Saarbrücken and secured many direct hits, causing two large fires. The anti-aircraft fire was heavy and accurate, but all our machines returned.

RESPECT FOR THE TANK.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters states:—German prisoners state that all leave on the Western Front has been stopped, and that there is an extraordinary congestion of westward bound traffic. Every species of rolling stock is being employed.

The respect with which the Tank is treated continues to display itself. One officer prisoner remarked that he never would have been made prisoner but for those fearsome structures. He gave himself up to a Tank, and considers that it is justifiable for any infantryman to act in a similar manner.

FRENCH FRONT.

INTERMITTENT ARTILLERY LIVELINESS.

PARIS, December 6th.

A communiqué states:—There has been intermittent artillery liveliness at Craonne and Moronvilliers; it was violent on the Beaumont-Bois-des-Fosses front.

Two civilians were killed in an air raid at Dunkirk.

ENEMY'S ARTILLERY VERY ACTIVE.

Our batteries on the right bank of the Meuse effectively replied to the enemy's artillery, which is most active on the Louvemont-Bezonvaux front.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIAN POSITIONS STORMED.

ENEMY FRONTAL ATTACK FAILS.

LONDON, December 6th.

An Italian official report states:—The enemy, after the failure of a frontal attack, attempted to carry from the rear with crushing numerical preponderance the Melette strong point.

We resisted stubbornly, constantly counter-attacking, and only yielding ground when reinforcements garrisoned the rear-line defence.

We repulsed heavily a powerful attempt in the Upper Brenta Valley.

HUGE CAPTURES BY AUSTRIO-HUNGARIANS.

LONDON, December 6th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Austro-Hungarians stormed and maintained strong Italian positions at Melette, capturing eleven thousand prisoners and sixty guns.

EARLIER CABLES.

AUSTRO-GERMAN PLAN.

RESUMING ATTACKS WITH GREATER FORCE.

LONDON, December 6th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the Italian Headquarters states that the absence of wintry conditions is of the greatest assistance to the enemy, who is resuming his attacks with greater force and more powerful artillery. Meanwhile, the Italians have strengthened their defences, while the ardour and faith of the troops promise a new success. The Austro-German plan seems to be to concentrate forces on the Asiago Plateau and also west of Monte Grappa toward the Brenta Valley, somewhere near Val Sugana, hoping to reach the Venetian Plains at Bassano.

V. C. HERO KILLED.

LONDON, December 6th.

The youngest Brigadier General, R. B. Bradford, V.C., aged 26 years, has died of wounds.

Russian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ROUMANIA STANCHO TO ALLIES.

FRATERNISATION PREVENTED.

LONDON, December 6th.

A Roumanian official wireless message states:—Our artillery prevented enemy attempts at fraternisation in the region of Mihalasiret.

ROUMANIAN TROOPS IN AWKWARD POSITION.

PARIS, December 6th.

The newspapers publish a report that General Tcherbatheff, the Russian Commander on the South-West Front, has concluded an armistice, although unauthorised to do so by the Roumanian Government.

The *Matin* points out that the situation of the Roumanian troops is most difficult.

KING OF ROUMANIA'S PLEDGE.

NEW YORK, December 6th.

American Red Cross workers returning from Roumania, bring a pledge from King Ferdinand to President Wilson that Roumania will never make a separate peace.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AUXILIARY CRUISER SUNK.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.

A German auxiliary cruiser, believed to be the *Bothnia*, struck a mine in the Southern Sound and sank in a few minutes. It is reported that lives were lost.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NAVAL AIRMEN ACTIVE.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Admiralty announces that naval aircraft yesterday dropped many bombs on Sparappelhoek aerodrome and on a train leaving Engel dump.

Numerous engagements during the patrols resulted in three hostile machines being destroyed and one driven down. We shot down three on Tuesday. All our machines returned.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS' VOTE.

LONDON, December 7th.

In the House of Commons, a proposal by Sir George Cave to disqualify conscientious objectors for a period of five years was adopted.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE COTTON OPERATIVES' DISPUTE.

INTERVENTION OF GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Committee of Production has decided to intervene in the cotton wages question in Lancashire, whereby 300,000 persons are directly affected. The parties meet the Government representatives at Manchester on Thursday, when it is hoped that a settlement will be reached.

LATER.

The Ministry of Labour denies that the Committee of Production is intervening in the cotton wages question.

THE NEW COTTON SCHEME.

LONDON, December 6th.

The Cotton Control Board has decided that over 75 per cent. of the spindles using American cotton and over 85 per cent. of the looms may be run exclusively for the Government. Firms at present running over 45 per cent. of their spindles for the Government will be allowed to run an additional 30 per cent. by licence privately. All looms will be permitted to run without licence 70 per cent. Licensed firms running over 55 per cent. of their looms for the Government will be licensed to run an additional 20 per cent. privately.

RAID ON ENGLAND.

GERMAN AEROPLANE GROUPS BOMB LONDON.

LONDON, December 6th.

It is officially announced that 25 enemy aeroplanes participated in a raid on England early this morning.

The first group appeared at 1.30 a.m. and bombed places on and near the Kent Coast. The second proceeded up the Thames, penetrating some distance into Kent. Both groups carried out preliminary attacks with the object of drawing gun-fire and exhausting our defences.

An hour later a serious attack developed. Between 4 and 4.30 o'clock, two groups crossed the Essex Coast and three the Kent Coast, converging towards London in an effort to deliver five simultaneous attacks from the north-east, the east and the south-west.

Our gunfire turned back one group, and not more than five or six machines penetrated London.

A few explosive bombs and a large number of incendiary bombs fell in various districts.

TWO MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

Our defences brought down two machines, the crew of three men in each case being captured alive.

FIRES IN LONDON.

A number of fires occurred in London, but these were speedily got under control. The casualties are believed to be light. A number of our aeroplanes went up and all landed safely.

AMPLE WARNING TO POPULACE.

After a quiet moonlight period, London was startled this morning by an air raid warning. It was bright starlight, with a faint waning moon, and the weather was frosty. The few residents in the city and the incoming workers sheltered quietly and promptly as soon as the cannonade was heard, followed by the sound of aircraft engines.

The alarm lasted altogether for three hours and a half.

OFFICIAL CASUALTY STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the air raid casualties were three killed and ten injured in London and four killed and eleven injured outside of London.

VON TIRPITZ'S GLOOMY VIEWS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Westminster Gazette*, in a leading article on Tirpitz's recent admissions at Essen, that Britain had up to the present won more than she had lost, says:—"His gloomy view is particularly appropriate on the day when the news is received that the German forces have been cleared out of East Africa. Germany now sees all her colonies in British hands, all her ships swept off the seas by the British fleet, Palestine over-run and Mesopotamia firmly held by the British. Von Tirpitz's gloom is due to his knowledge of the meaning of sea-power. He sees no future for Germany if sea-power succeeds in shutting her in and employing the tremendous economic weapon in its grasp and that of the Allies."

LATEST CABLES.

GU...TEE AGAINST FUTURE ATTACK.

Admiral Tirpitz throws a salutary douche of cold water on Hindenburg's and Ludendorff's recent assertions about Germany's strength by saying that nothing can be decided until British sea-power is broken, and pointing out the inconceivable fact that this power is everywhere victorious in its own sphere.

The *Westminster Gazette* emphasises the difference between British navalism and German militarism, though the Germans naturally pretend that the former is as aggressive and threatening to the world as the latter. Our worst enemy cannot pretend that we embarked on this war to extend our power or to increase our possessions. We came in because Germany compelled us, and what we hold of her territory we hold on trust on our behalf and that of our Allies for a guarantee against future attack.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE RUSSO-GERMAN ARMISTICE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF NEGOTIATIONS.

EVASIVE GERMAN REPLIES.

LONDON, December 6th.

An official Russian wireless message states:—The Armistice Conference opened on the 5th instant in the presence of military representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Our delegates made a declaration of peace aims and the enemy delegates replied that that was a question for politicians, for they as soldiers were empowered only to negotiate for an armistice and could add nothing to the declarations by Count Czernin and Herr von Kichlmann.

Our delegates, taking note of this evasive declaration, proposed immediately addressing to all the belligerents and States not represented at the Conference a proposal for a general armistice. The enemy delegates replied evasively that they did not possess such powers. We proposed that they ask their Governments for authority, and this was accepted, but the reply has so far not been communicated.

We proposed an armistice on all fronts, including the interdiction of the despatch of force from the Russian to other Allied fronts and the retirement of the Germans from Moon Islands. The enemy delegation proposed an armistice from the Baltic to the Black Sea, and our military experts are now examining this. The negotiations have been adjourned until to-morrow.

The enemy, in rejecting our armistice, said such demands could only be addressed to a conquered country. Our delegates replied that they were aiming at a general democratic peace on the basis established at the Pan-Russian Congress of Soviets. The enemy again evasively replied that they were authorised only to negotiate with the Russians, in view of the absence of the latter's Allies. We replied that we wished to draw all the belligerents to negotiate for a general peace.

The Germans agreed to a prolongation of the armistice to 23 days, beginning from December 10th. We requested that the next meeting be held on Russian territory, with an interval of seven days in the negotiations, to enable our delegates to return to Petrograd. We insisted at the outset on full publication of the proceedings, which are being conducted in the Russian and German languages.

LATEST CABLES.

SUSPENSION OF HOSTILITIES.

LONDON, December 6th.

A wireless German official report states:—The Central Powers and Russia have agreed to a suspension of hostilities between the 7th and 17th inst.

AUSTRO-GERMAN ECONOMIC RELATIONS.

RE-ARRANGEMENT FORESHADOWED.

AMSTERDAM, December 7th.

Speaking before the Hungarian Delegation, Count Czernin foreshadowed a re-arrangement of Austro-German economic relations as a counterblast to the *Entente* measures.

Count Czernin disclaimed any desire to forcibly acquire territorial extensions, and he expressed the wish to conclude a general just and honourable peace, safeguarding the Monarchy's territorial integrity, and free political and economic development.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, December 6th.

The shipping returns for the week ended December 2nd are 363 arrivals and 338 departures.

One vessel over and one under 1,500 tons were lost.

FRENCH SHIPPING.

PARIS, December 6th.

The shipping returns for the past week show that the arrivals were 630 and the departures 616.

Two vessels above and two below 1,500 tons were sunk, while two were unsuccessfully attacked.

LATEST CABLES.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

CAUCASUS AUTHORITY ANTI-MAXIMALIST.

COPENHAGEN, December 6th.

The Russian Legation has received a telegram from the Russian Legation at Teheran stating that the Administration and Supreme Military Command in the Caucasus are anti-Maximalist.

The Caucasian Delegation arrived at Teheran in order to negotiate financial assistance for a continuance of the war through Russo-British Legations.

EARLIER CABLES.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS.

PETROGRAD, December 6th.

The Bolsheviks claim that they so far have obtained a majority in the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

They have decreed that re-elections may be held where local districts think that their representatives no longer represent their views.

The Bourgeois party strongly condemns this action.

The local Soviets have been empowered to collect the State taxes.

GENERAL DUKHONIN KILLED BY SAILORS.

LONDON, December 6th.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Petrograd states that General Dukhonin was entering a train for Petrograd when he was surrounded by a band of sailors and killed.

WARNING MESSAGE TO TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, December 6th.

General Dukhonin, who was murdered by General Krylenko's soldiers, in his last message to the troops, solemnly warned them against breaking the Treaties with the Allies, thereby alienating the defenders of the Russian democratic régime. He declared that the Russians would become the slaves of Imperialist Germany, where justice, freedom and conscience were replaced by the Mailed Fist and cunning lies, adding that Germany would never tolerate a free Russia.

HOW GENERAL KORNILOFF ESCAPED.

The following is the manner of General Korniloff's escape:—An officer in the uniform of the General Staff arrived at Bykhoff and produced an order for the immediate release of General Korniloff and other prisoners. The Governor of the Prison was doubtful, but he obeyed the order in view of the attitude of the Caucasians present. General Korniloff was then released and immediately took command of the Caucasians who had been released with the other prisoners. General Korniloff left the town at the head of the troops without fighting, and it is reported that he has reached Zuhobin.

GENERAL FOCH REPLACED.

PARIS, December 6th.

M. Clemenceau has informed a journalist that General Weygand replaces General Foch on the Allied War Council, M. Clemenceau desiring to retain General Foch in Paris.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, December 6th.

The silver market is quiet.

EUROPEANS AND CHANGES IN INDIA.

A crowded and representative meeting of the European community of Bombay, under the auspices of the European Association, passed a resolution on October 13th, approving that which was adopted by the Calcutta meeting of September 26th.

The resolution, while assuring the Government of the continued unwavering loyalty of the European community, viewed with grave apprehension any far-reaching changes in the Indian Administration at the present juncture, and deprecated any discussion now, as being against the highest interests of the Empire; and, while sympathizing fully with the natural and just claims of Indians for an increasing share in the Government, strongly declared that the only issue at present should be the successful prosecution of the war. The resolution also asserted the claim of the non-official European community to be heard as to reform.

The President of the European Association said that the greater portion of the Indian people were opposed to the Extremists, who were vocal and well organized, while the former were barely heard. There was a great danger, at a time like the present, when occasions of economic unrest arose, of small political agitators, pressing prematurely for sweeping reforms.

TRY THIS METHOD OF GROWING BEAUTIFUL HAIR TO-DAY FREE.

GIGANTIC HAIR-HEALTH OFFER.

BANISH HAIR POVERTY BY ACCEPTING THIS THREE-FOLD GIFT.

Every reader of this newspaper is invited to enjoy a delightful, pleasant, complete course of Hair-Health and Beauty Culture FREE.

Absolutely everything necessary to conduct your home hair-health course will be sent you without cost or obligation, and if you will post the form below to-day you can commence a toilet practice that will for ever banish the impoverished, weak, dull, straggling, lifeless appearance of your hair.

For this opportunity readers are indebted to the proprietors of "Harlene Hair-Drill," whose great efforts to teach the public how to care for their hair



There are thousands of people today suffering from hair troubles who, by accepting the splendid Hair-Drill Gift offered here, could immediately not only overcome their troubles but greatly enhance the appearance of their hair. One million "Harlene Hair-Drill" Gifts are to-day offered to the public, and if you take pride in your appearance you will accept one of these Gifts FREE.

sonal appearance have met with such an enormous response in every part of the world.

MILLIONS PRACTISE "HARLENE HAIR-DRILL."

Millions of men and women who take pride in their hair, smart, well-groomed appearance practise "Harlene Hair-Drill," just as you are freely invited to do to-day.

The complete Three-Fold Gift that awaits your acceptance is detailed in the outline of this announcement, and as will be seen, includes everything necessary to grow an abundance of healthy, beautiful hair. Firstly, a supply of "Harlene" the wonderful tonic Food that compels the weakest hair shafts to new strength and vitality, and contains no animal fats. Hair poverty cannot exist when "Harlene" is applied. In addition, you receive a supply of the delightful Osmex Shampoo Powder, the ideal hair-cleansing preparation which prepares the hair for "Harlene Hair-Drill" and leads the full secret of "Harlene Hair-Drill" manual.

No matter how thin, dull, or generally

powdery hair may be, no matter how long it has been giving you cause for anxiety, "Harlene Hair-Drill" will overcome your hair troubles.

The most famous beautician, the leader of fashion, all proclaim "Harlene Hair-Drill" the ideal method of growing hair.

No matter whether you are troubled with:

1. Thinning Hair
2. Scurf
3. Dandruff
4. Baldness
5. Splitting Hair
6. Over-Cleansing
7. Over-Dyeing
8. Baldness

"Harlene Hair-Drill" is for you. Enjoy your hair's best free.

After a Free-Trial you will be able to obtain supplies of "Harlene" and Osmex Shampoo

Powders from all Bazaar and Drug Stores throughout India.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent by post on receipt of price direct from Edwards' Harlene Ltd., 20/22, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1, Eng., to whom remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order, and should include postage.

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON.

Fill in and post to Edwards' Harlene, Ltd., 20-22, Lamb's Conduit St., London, W.C. 1, Eng.

Dear Sirs:—Please send me your Free "Harlene" Shampoo Powder, Osmex Shampoo Powder, and "Harlene Hair-Drill" Gift as described above. Enclose 4 stamps in stamps for postage.

NOTE TO READERS.

Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, pin this coupon to it, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

LORD GREY ON AMERICA.

THE INNER MEANING OF INTERVENTION.

Viccount Grey has written a preface for a pamphlet entitled "America and Freedom," which is published by Messrs. George Allen & Unwin (Limited), at 1, Abchurch Lane, and consists mainly of President Wilson's statements on the war, but also includes speeches by Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith on the United States and the conflict.

Lord Grey says:—

The entry of the United States into the war is a tremendous fact even when considered only in the limited aspect of its direct effect upon the war. Let us consider this aspect by itself first.

Before the war the United States had become potentially the strongest country in the world; not the largest in number of population—China, no doubt, has that superiority—but the strongest, if account is taken of the combined value of numbers, extent of undivided territory, unity of public spirit, power of organization, material resources, and all that goes to make effective strength. During the war the United States has gained in wealth, while the European belligerents—Germany, as much as any—have spent strength, and now after three years of exhaustion, with all those whom she has attacked still in the field, has to reckon with the United States. One qualification, no doubt, must be made, and it is important. The full strength of the United States is not yet mobilized for war; that will take time, and it is, therefore, true that their intervention in the war cannot be by military or naval action, but that no conceivable military or naval success of the German arms in Europe could now secure a German peace. Germany cannot get peace and the economic recovery, which she at least as much as the other great European belligerents needs, except on the conditions that the United States may consider essential to their own interests and to the future peace and freedom of the world. It is impossible to get round this fact, and it is not surprising that Germany dare not face it and turns her back upon it that she may not face it, for that is what the organized silence and contempt in Germany of the action of the United States really mean.

But there is another aspect of the entry of the United States into the War that is much greater, of deeper significance, and more far-reaching consequence. It is to be seen in the reasons and spirit of the decision taken by the President and the nation. The public utterances of President Wilson when announcing the decision and subsequently are full of it and are inspired by it. The United States have departed from the policy of isolation, not from favour to one set of combatants against another, nor even from sympathy with one side against the other, real and strong though the sympathy with some of the Allies has been in large sections of the American people since the outbreak of the war. This has not been the motive, but a growing conviction, deep, and paramount, that this terrible war is a desperate and critical struggle against something evil and intensely dangerous to moral law, to international good faith, to everything that is essential to the world in equal freedom and friendship. The will to power—it is a German phrase—has shown in the course of this war that it knows neither mercy, pity, nor limits. Militarism is one quality of it, and it stands for things that all democracies, if they wish to remain free, and to be part of a world that is free, must hate. This conviction, and a sense that the old barriers of the world are broken down by a new and more powerful force of humanity is one, and that no nation could stand aside in this crisis without sacrificing its honour and losing its soul, are so we believe—the real motive and cause of the decision of the United States.

Comparison may be made between the entry of the United States into the war and that of the British people. There is some resemblance, but there is a difference. The outrageous invasion of Belgium, involving special and separate Treaty obligations, left Great Britain at the outset no alternative; her decision had to be sudden, the whole people felt at once that there was no honourable way of avoiding war. Articles have been written since to show that the interest of Great Britain was directly involved, that though Belgium was threatened, and all that is true, numerous public utterances in Germany since the war began have disclosed that the German purpose was to subject not only Belgium and France, but also Great Britain, to German predominance. But the British people had no time at the outset to consider where their interest lay; had it not been so they would have taken time to consider and to argue, but as things were honour was so clearly and peremptorily challenged and sympathy so deeply outraged by the initial action of Germany that there was no time for consideration and no place for argument.

On our first entry into the war we were, as the United States now is, free to decide our own part and our own terms of peace. When Japan entered the war the obligation of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance to make war and peace in common came into effect; then the agreement of September, 1914, made mutual and binding agreements between ourselves and France and Russia, and our position now is that of the other nations who are parties to the Agreement of September, 1915. The United States are independent of that agreement; this is a difference important and definite, though I believe

it will be small in practical effect compared with the deep underlying identity of view, principle, and feeling.

PEACE FOR LIBERTY AND PEACE.

President Wilson said the other day that this is a conflict for "human liberty." That is what the Allies have been made by German action in the war to feel more and more deeply, and this feeling is a greater bond of union than anything else. There is one more thing to be added. I was talking the other day to a man who had been some two years at the front and was home for ten days' leave. Of all feelings, those that have the most right to be considered with attention and deference are the feelings of the men who are risking their lives and undergoing the awful trial and suffering of trench warfare. In this man's feeling there was no hatred and no passion; there was great weariness and great longing for the end of the war, but an intense desire to see the war end in such a way that, if he survived, the rest of his life—he is a young man—should be free from war and threats of war. That too, as I understand, is President Wilson's policy and purpose—human liberty and secure peace.

Permanent peace has hitherto been an ideal; will a League of Nations or some concrete proposal of that kind become practicable after this war? Will the ideal come within the limits of practical, effective politics? This is too large a question to be discussed here. My own hope and belief is that it will. This war will bring about a new order of things. In domestic affairs old questions will be swept off the board of politics by new questions, the old formulas and previous points of view will not be applicable, and new men will perhaps be needed to solve the new problems. And in international affairs new ideas may prevail, and things hitherto impossible may become possible. How much becomes possible will depend upon the change effected by the experience of this war, not so much in men's heads as in their hearts and feelings, and this we shall not know fully till the millions of men who have fought at the front are settled at home again and take their places in civil and political life in free democracies. If the result of this war is to destroy in Germany the popularity of war—for before 1914 the prospect of war was popular, as any rate in books that were widely read there without resentment, if not approval—if war is felt even in Germany to be hateful, if as a result of this war men of all nations will desire in future to stamp out the first sign of war as they would a forest fire or the plague, then the world may have a peace and security that it has never yet known. If that is not the result, then the lot of mankind in this epoch of its history will be more desperate than in the darkest and most cruel ages, for civilized nations will prepare and perfect the destructive inventions of science, and these will be used to the point of mutual extermination.

We hear—and no doubt it is true—that the German people long for peace, but they are not yet masters in their own house; the recent political crisis in Germany produced some change of men, but no evidence of a change of the ruling spirit; the message of the Crown Prince, who seems to have played a leading part in the crisis, ended with something about compelling others to respect the German flag as the *ultima ratio regum*. There was not a word in it about respect for the rights of others. Before the world can rely on the speeches of German Chancellors it must know to whom the German Chancellor is responsible. Is it to the Reichstag, or is it solely to the Emperor? And by whose favour is the Emperor maintained in place? Is it by the Emperor, the Crown Prince, and the Military Command? We want to be sure that when this war is over Germany will not begin to prepare and to plan for the next war, and there can be no security against that so long as the Prussian military caste is the strongest power in Germany.

Much has been said about the resolution passed by the Reichstag in July. It is frequently difficult to be sure exactly what Parliamentary resolutions mean. They are often drawn to enable people who do not all mean the same thing to vote together for the same words, and there was apparently not unanimity in Germany as to the exact meaning of the Reichstag resolution. There are, however, two questions to be asked about the resolution: (1) Does the German Government endorse it, and interpret it in the way in which it is interpreted by those in this country who take the most favourable view of it? (2) Is it to be a principle accepted and acted upon in Germany that the Executive Power, responsible to the Reichstag, is in quite right that the resolution of the Reichstag should not be ignored; the fact that some resolution of that kind was found necessary or was even permitted has some importance; but until the two questions asked above can be answered clearly and satisfactorily I do not see how discussion of the value to be attached to this resolution of the Reichstag can profitably be carried further.

It might be, no doubt, that if the war ended to-morrow in an inconclusive peace the disappointment and war weariness of the German people would subsequently bring about a real change of power in Germany. Some evidence analogous to Bismarck's disclosure about the draft of the "Uns telegram" something, for instance, showing that the ultimatum to Serbia was deliberately made stiff to make war certain might come to light and reveal to the German people that strings were pulled in Germany in 1914, with fatal effect by persons who desired and intended war; and such revelation coming after the experience of the last three years might be so hateful to the German

people as to upset the military caste. It is possible, but to make peace on this hope would be gambling upon a chance, and the things at stake are too vital and awful for gambling. There is no end yet to the official deception and self-deception of the German people about the war, and as long as they ignore or are ignorant of the real facts about the origin of the war and the awful outrages perpetrated by their own Higher Command, particularly in the occupied parts of Belgium and France, for which, in the name of all that is right and just, there must be reparation, so long it is to be feared, will the German people do nothing of their own initiative to remove the obstacles to peace.

A PARTNERSHIP OF DEMOCRATIC NATIONS.

The root of the matter is in President Wilson's word: "A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honour and partnership of opinion." Let it be admitted that no such partnership will be complete or secure till Germany fulfils the conditions for it and is included in it; and when it is evident that at a peace conference table the Allies will meet German plenipotentiaries who will accept and share in letter and spirit, and will represent German authority that also accepts and shares in letter and spirit, the views of national policy and the aspirations for the future of the world that are the matter of President Wilson's public declarations, then there will rightly be the strongest movements here and in the Allied countries to discuss peace and to end the terrible destruction of life and all the horrors of war; but till this is so the war is and will remain on the part of the United States and the Allies a defensive war, a war to defend human liberty and free nations from present and future military aggression.

There is but one other point on which I would touch; it is the prospective relations between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Balfour's mission has, we hope, done something to make it felt in the United States that there is real community of ideas, sentiments, and sympathy. This country was fortunate in having Mr. Balfour to represent it on such a mission at such a time, and he very likely did more to promote understanding of us in America than anyone else could have done in the time. And the more closely the two people come into contact, the better they get to know each other, the more I believe it will be apparent to each not only that they speak the same language, but that they use it to mean the same things, that they both have the same ideas of freedom and liberty, and desire the same sort of world in which to live. There is no reason in the forms of a Constitutional Monarchy why the British people should not be as free, as truly and thoroughly a democracy, as any republic can be. The American Colonies of the 18th century by the War of Independence established not only independence but democracy. The State of Europe, whose internal conditions were then different from those in America, were not yet ready for the same measure of democracy. Russia is only just beginning to establish it, but the change there promises to be thorough. All the other great States of Europe, except Germany (I omit Austria-Hungary because it is more impossible than ever to define the internal conditions of that mixed Empire), are now in form and in spirit and in fact democratic. Great Britain has attained it not less surely and thoroughly than others by the processes of political evolution. In all dealings I have had with Americans, official and unofficial, I have felt that the outlook upon national and individual life was the same.

That is what we feel about President Wilson's recent announcements. They satisfy, they carry conviction, they make us feel that we really know what he thinks and why he thinks it and how firmly he grasps it; and we hope that the response from public men and from the Press on this side is making the President and people of the United States feel that we really do respond earnestly and truly; that the sentiments and principles expressed by him are ours also, and that in what he has said of this war and of his hopes for the future he has spoken what is also in our minds and hearts.

If the millions of dear lives that have been given in this war are to have been given not in vain, if there is to be any lasting compensation for the appalling suffering of the last three years, the defeat of the Prussian will to power, however it is brought about, will not by itself be enough. Out of that defeat must come something constructive, some moral change in international relations, and the entry of the United States of America into the war, in the spirit and with the principles that have inspired their action, is an invaluable and, I trust, a sure and unquenchable guarantee that in the peace these hopes will be realized.

THE SPIRIT OF THE NATION.

We are all proud of the men in the sweepers who went back to their ship and cleared the mines which were hugging her. "The spirit of the Service," we say. Yes; but the Service is of the nation, and the nation of the day is the heir of other times. Landmen have the same courage as their fathers had. Wellington had it, though we never think of him as a hero at sea. While on a voyage he retired to rest with dirty weather prevailing. The captain went down to say to him, "It will soon be all over with us." "Very well," said the Duke, "then I shan't trouble to take off my boots," and retired to his room.

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1917

Limbs And Ankle In Pimply Mass

Pimples came to heads. Became itchy and burned causing many sleepless nights. Tried remedies but got little relief. Almost lost heart.

First application Cuticura Soap and Ointment gave relief. In two months was completely healed.

From signed statement of J. Campbell, 39, Fore St., Torpoint, E.S.O., Cornwall, Eng., Aug. 1, 1916.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touchings of Cuticura Ointment as needed to soothe, soothe and heal. Nothing better, purer, sweeter.

Samples Free by Return Post. (Soap to cleanse, Ointment to heal.) Address: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Sold everywhere.

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YOUR SKIN AND COMPLEXION

It is the most perfect skin treatment ever devised. It is the only skin treatment that is both a skin food and a skin cleanser. It is the only skin treatment that is both a skin food and a skin cleanser. It is the only skin treatment that is both a skin food and a skin cleanser.

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AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY THE POSSIBILITIES.

OUR RADIUS OF ATTACK.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES"]
Now that we have a definite pronouncement from General Smuts on behalf of the Government that a system of "reprisals" will be put into immediate operation, it is interesting to traverse the possibilities of an aerial offensive behind the German frontier. There is no doubt that we can do this thing much more thoroughly than the Germans have been doing it. We have a great many advantages that our enemies have not, and, in addition, we have an infinitely bigger target.

As in many other innovations in this war, the German has led in aerial offensives behind the front. Where we have been willing to stretch our cavalry to its uttermost, and have overlooked much, they have been always active in bombing towns that have been in no way connected with the offensive movements of our armies. The Germans used gas first, and we followed reluctantly. Our reluctance was not, however, interdicted with the effectiveness of our gas when it was once used, nor did it stultify the efforts of our chemists and scientists in their researches. It is now a commonly known fact that the German gas, bad as it is, is in no way as terrible as ours. No one knows this better than our enemies, and prisoners taken in our many offensives all testify to the terrible effects of our gas shells and gas clouds. So it is that the British public can now rest certain that any aerial offensive carried out in retaliatory spirit by our airmen will not fall behind the efforts of the Germans.

There have always been men in our air services who have said that they but wanted the chance to bomb German towns to show that could be done in this direction. We are fortunate in having not only the best pilots for this purpose, but we have without doubt the best bombs. Indeed, it is owing to an unhappy mistake that the Germans are able to send their Gothas to England. Early in 1917 the Germans were inadvertently made a present of one of the latest and certainly the largest machines we had ever built. It landed at Laon in an undamaged condition, and from it the big enemy raiders which come over London were designed.

If these machines are kept, say, 20 miles behind our front line in France they can raid with ease such towns as Essen, Cologne, Limburg, Coblenz, Frankfurt, Darmstadt, Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Freiburg. They can also make trips to Constance, where are the great Zeppelin hangars and workshops. Cassel would not be outside their radius, and there are hundreds of towns in the long strip of German territory laid open inside a line drawn parallel to our front and 250 miles from it. Indeed, the whole of the most densely populated part of the Rhine valley is vulnerable. We have a further advantage in that German machines coming to attack England are all of them forced to take set routes. This does not mean that they cannot vary their path by even a hundred miles, but that they must ultimately converge on to well-known aerial roads, where it is fairly certain British and French machines will be waiting for them. We are not so situated, for we can bomb German towns from any point along the Western front from Nicupot to the Swiss frontier. We can make our squadrons so mobile that they can start on their raids from any town behind our front. They can be stable far out of range of the guns, or even of German raiders, and can make their journeys by stages.

A RAIDER EVERY FOUR MINUTES.

The Italians have shown what can be accomplished by methodical bombing raids in their sorties against Pola. They started their Caproni squadrons across the Adriatic, and at four-minute intervals they appeared above Pola and deluged the harbour works and warehouses for war material with bombs. Every four minutes as regularly as clockwork these raiders crossed the town and dropped their freight of high explosive. They returned to their base on time to a minute, and not one machine failed to come back, although the raid lasted for over three hours. Now that the Germans have invited us to try our hand at this new war game we shall be able to show them that such operations can be carried on as well from France as from Italy, and instead of *communiqués* reporting the dropping of 10, 20, or even 30 tons of bombs on German towns we shall hear of all-night raids carried on with mathematical precision and a regular time-table like that of the tube trains.

Indeed, there are new surprises in store for the Germans that we shall doubtless be told of some day soon in the bald language of the official *communiqués*. There is another side to the question, and a neutral recently returned from Germany fully bears out the information brought back by returned prisoners who have escaped within recent months. All these reports say that the Germans are infinitely more afraid of air raids than are the people of England. Indeed, this neutral stated definitely that the most pitiful appeals had to be made to the population of bombed towns to return to work. He also said that desultory air raids were of little or no use, for the reason that the inhabitants of a town bombed but once in a while soon forget. In some centres, however, where the French machines dropped their "eggs" at close and regular intervals, the panic was extraordinary, and the already restricted railway passenger traffic was taxed to the uttermost with refugees making for the safety zone.

Retaliatory raids will not force the Germans to keep their Gothas at home as some people imagine, for these machines are of little or no use for defensive purposes. They are too slow and too heavy for chasing invading planes, and they

(Continued on first of next column.)

RAIDERS AND U-BOATS. OUR FIGHT FOR MASTERY.

"We have got the mastery of the submarine menace, and I am perfectly confident that before very long we shall achieve as great supremacy in the air, whether over this country or over their own," said Dr. Addison in an address delivered recently in a bombed district. The ex-Minister of Munitions, who added that the output of aeroplanes had increased at a gigantic rate, was accompanied by Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, the Director of the Defence of London. The Mayor presided.

Dr. Addison, M.P., said that everybody in that borough which had suffered probably the most of any in the air raids, would be glad that Sir Francis had come to reassure them on matters relating to air raids. "When the question," he continued, "of the manufacture of aeroplanes came before the Ministry of Munitions in January this year, and the Ministry, therefore, were concerned with their manufacture, the whole of the internal resources of the country were mobilised to deal with this matter. The output has increased at a gigantic rate, and will increase very much more. Like every other form of ruthlessness, the Germans got a start of humanity when they started bombing open towns. Civilised people no more counted on the sinking of ships by submarines than they did on the present form of ruthlessness. But I can tell you this that we have got the mastery of the submarine menace. We have done very well lately, and I am perfectly confident that before very long we shall achieve just as great supremacy in the air, whether over this country or over their own, as we have over the submarine menace. It is peculiarly hard that somehow or other this residential district should have been the victims of these raids. I want to make two observations. The first is, that I am quite aware that people are inclined to blame the Government because of these matters, but the air is a very big place, and Sir Francis will tell you of some of the problems to be overcome in defending the coast and London. I am sure you will all have patience with the military authorities working out a scheme for stopping these raids. Our airmen are brave enough to do anything. (Cheers, and a Voice: "And bomb Germany too.")

This question of defence is a colossal business, and the object of the enemy is to disturb the civil population. They know very well that they are doing no military damage, but what they want to do is to destroy the nerve of the civil population. Their sole hope is the destruction of British nerve at home, so that we shall be unable to hang on long enough to see the armies in the field secure victory. You may say that this is small comfort to those who are being bombed. I agree, but I am sure that you will hang on long enough to see victory through. The defence of the past week shows an immense advance on our defensive plan."

GENERAL AS MESSIAH.

Lieut. General Sir Francis Lloyd, who received a hearty welcome, said he was given a difficult task when it was said that he was going to reassure the people there on matters relating to air raids. "I can assure you, first of all," he observed, "you, who have suffered probably more than any other district in London, of the deep sympathy of those in authority with those who have been killed or injured. Just look back two years ago, when the coming of the Zeppelin was whispered. We did not think very much of it. Well, they found us unprepared. They came over and dropped their bombs all over London, anywhere they liked. Well, these aeroplanes have come, and they are finding that it is not such an easy matter to bomb London. Everything is being done to make the defences of London as perfect as possible. The gun defences of the past week have attained very considerable success. If the gunfire did not exist, the first-class machines which the Germans had would come loaded with bombs, and drop them anywhere they liked. The idea of the defences of London is to split these groups up and prevent them loading their bombs when and where they like. The authorities are doing their very utmost to render such immunity to the civil population as was possible. A very few of the German aeroplanes were able to get through, else we should have had a very much worse time. The flying people are bringing the whole of their brains to bear upon a scheme of protection. Now comes the question of reprisals. It is a question with which the fighting man has no concern. He has only to do what he is told. It is for you to put that question to the authorities if you think fit. If you desire reprisals you should let the authorities know."

A man in the audience exclaimed, "We are going to pass a resolution calling for reprisals."

Sir Francis Lloyd replied: "If you ask me to see that it is conveyed to the right quarter, then I will hand it on at once." (Prolonged cheers, and cries of "Good old Francis.")

In answer to a question, he said that the whole of the raid was fought from one centre, and in a systematic manner, which was the only way to beat enemy machines.

Asked whether he would support the resolution, he replied, "I am a soldier, and it does not concern me."

A resolution calling for reprisals was unanimously carried, and Sir Francis promised to convey it to the right quarter.

(Continued on first of next column.)

A SERIOUS MENACE THE COMING GREAT ECONOMIC STRUGGLE.

THE ENEMY PLANS.

We have now arrived at a phase of the war when economic pressure might be exercised on our enemy with the maximum of effect. It is widely believed that this pressure would be powerful enough to affect a nation whose war spirit and war will are gradually deteriorating under the staggering blows levelled against it. The recent tightening of the blockade, adversely affecting the thin trickle of supplies hitherto received by Germany from friendly neutrals, the hammerstrokes on the Paschendale Ridge under which her strongest army is reeling, the growing anxiety about a winter campaign in which the western army will have the advantage of position, and, finally, the eerie uneasiness caused by the dread American spectre, are all of them considerations which should help us in arriving at a conclusion regarding the necessity of immediate economic pressure on the enemy.

It should be clearly understood that even yet we have not arrived at definite views on this subject. The Paris Conference, while it did much useful work, did not go beyond an arrangement providing that the Allies were to give each other a preference in the distribution of raw materials after the war. This was most important as far as it went, and the agonised outcry it caused in Germany at the time was proof enough of the severity of the intended blow; but it did not go far enough.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTT.

But, incomplete as the resolutions of the Conference are, we know that it was part of its design to adopt such subsidiary measures as would shorten the war, and there is certainly nothing contrary to the spirit of the Conference in the adoption of a policy which would inflict economic penalties of a progressive character on Germany with the object of compelling her to conclude peace. That the most vivid apprehension on this point exists among German commercial circles we know already, but the policy of economic boycott, with its comprehensive character, is not fully known to the masses of the people, and its significance and power are not realised by them. There is certainly room here for amplification, where his pocket is concerned the German is anything but a fool. From the very beginning of the war he has shown a fatal incapacity to appreciate the higher problems of human nature, to understand those spiritual realms in which honour and the nobler instincts of the race are conspicuous. All through he has acted on false moral conceptions. But when it comes to grosser and more material considerations, he is fairly accurate in his deductions. He does not understand the causes of the mental and spiritual oppression which fills our hearts and of which he is the object, nor has he the least regard for it; but he does understand a determination to coerce him economically.

Economic boycott is an ugly phrase, but it roughly sums up all those measures which would exclude Germany from the freedom of overseas markets, and would be to refuse the conditions of trade laid down by the Allies. Even without the co-operation of our friends, the pressure which the British Empire alone could exercise would be tremendous.

COALING STATIONS.

In the first place there are our coaling stations and docks scattered all along the main trade routes, for example, Gibraltar, Malta, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong on the routes to the East, as well as numerous other places in African, West Indian and Pacific waters. If a German mercantile fleet is to sail the seas these are indispensable places of call. We command, nevertheless, vast sources of supplies in our Africa, India, Australia and Canada. Dollars' worth of supplies which the rest of the world does not produce in like measure.

It is a curious obsession of the German mind, the firm belief that the future is his, that to him the portents of fate are favourable, and that after peace has been concluded he will be able to resume his overseas activities, without opposition from his present enemies. Not for a moment will he entertain the idea of Germany's future economic condition as dependent on the attitude which the Allies will adopt towards his country. The belief has entered his soul that the conclusion of the war will see him controlling the resources of an economic empire stretching from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, and that in controlling this inexhaustible continent it will be an easy matter to impose terms to his profit on the rest of the world.

It is absolutely necessary that we prepare to counter the sustained efforts on Germany's part to re-enter the world's markets. There can be no doubt that these efforts are being made on an enormous scale, and with all the skill and determination which she has displayed on the military side of the struggle.

There is hardly a country in the world where German agents either secretly or openly are not at work to-day laying the foundations for an unscrupulous commercial war against the Allies. The bitter and implacable enemy we know in the field clearly intends to be our deadly foe in the economic world in the years to come.

How is this menace to be met? Germany in this mood and it is not so much a mood as a fixed national intention is as great danger in peace as in war. Her commercial and industrial plans elaborated during the past three years are only dimly known to us in the belief that they will breed trouble, and by a menace to peace. We know that Germany has deliberately worked for economic domination in every country to which she has had access, with a view to ultimate political domination. Without the safeguards which only united action among the Allies can secure we shall be faced in

(Continued on first of next column.)

SOLDIERS' LEAVE. SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S DESIRE.

Interesting correspondence between the Earl of Derby and Sir Henry Dalglish with regard to the granting of leave to the troops, more especially on the Western front, was issued through the Press Bureau recently and referred to briefly in our telegrams. The Secretary for War provides figures which show that, despite the difficulties of transport, the situation has improved, particularly during the last two months or so, and he expresses the hope that the average number sent on leave may be even increased in the immediate future. Lord Derby anticipates that the next official return will show that every man who has been out for eighteen months and has a right to leave will have received it, and he adds that Sir Douglas Haig has impressed on him the great desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for men to visit their homes.

Following is the correspondence, together with a memorandum relating to the granting of leave.

1, Portland Place, W. 1, Sept. 26th.
My Dear Lord Derby.—You will remember before the adjournment of the House, when I raised the question of more leave being granted to the troops, more especially on the Western front, that you were good enough to inform me that you were looking into the whole question personally, and that the demand for increased leave, if it could be arranged, had your complete sympathy. I am still in receipt of a large number of communications from the front in reference to this matter, and I should be greatly obliged if you would kindly tell me whether anything further has been done, and whether there is any prospect of the whole leave question being put on a more systematic basis.—Yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY DALGLISH.

Dear Sir Henry.—Thank you for your letter. You are quite right to remind me of my promise with regard to what is being done about the increased amount of leave, and I apologize for not having sent it to you before. I waited, however, until I could get certain returns from France. I now enclose these, and I am sure you will find the return satisfactory. You will note that it is only made up till the middle of August, but from the daily returns I get I can assure you that the average amount of leave granted in July and August has certainly been kept up, if not exceeded, and I am hopeful, therefore, that the next return will show that nobody who has been out eighteen months and has had a right to leave will not by now have received it. I say "a right to leave," because, as you will see by the enclosed regulations, there are certain men who, owing to their own fault, have forfeited this right.

Sir Douglas Haig has impressed upon me the great desirability of granting as many facilities as possible for men to come on leave, and I have promised to do my best to help him in this respect. You will quite understand the difficulties that exist in the transport of men, both by sea and land. I am hopeful, however, that not only leave be kept up, but may be even increased during the next few months. You may rest assured I shall do all in my power in this direction.—Yours sincerely,

(Signed) DENBY.

MEMORANDUM.

1. SYSTEM OF LEAVE WHICH LEAVE IS ALLOWED.

(a) Allotments are made from time to time to—
Armies.
Cavalry Corps.
G.H.Q. Troops.
G.O.C. L. or C. Area.
Director-General of Transportation.
Director of Labour.
Principal Naval Transport Officer.
Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

(b) The leave allotment is calculated with the greatest care, so that all formations receive a fair and proportional amount according to the number of men who have been longest away from England.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all units that preference is to be given to those who have been longest out of the United Kingdom. Services anywhere out of the United Kingdom, and not only in France, is counted.

(d) Men admitted to hospital suffering from venereal disease are not granted leave until one year has elapsed from their discharge from hospital.

(e) Men awarded field punishment are put back on the leave roster; the decision as to the position they are relegated to rests with Army commanders, directors, etc., or officers to whom they delegate the authority.

2. OVERSTAYING LEAVE.

As only a certain number of men can be spared from a unit at any one time, it follows that when a man overstays, or obtains an extension of his leave, he frequently prevents another man, going who has earned it. This is almost invariably the case with officers.

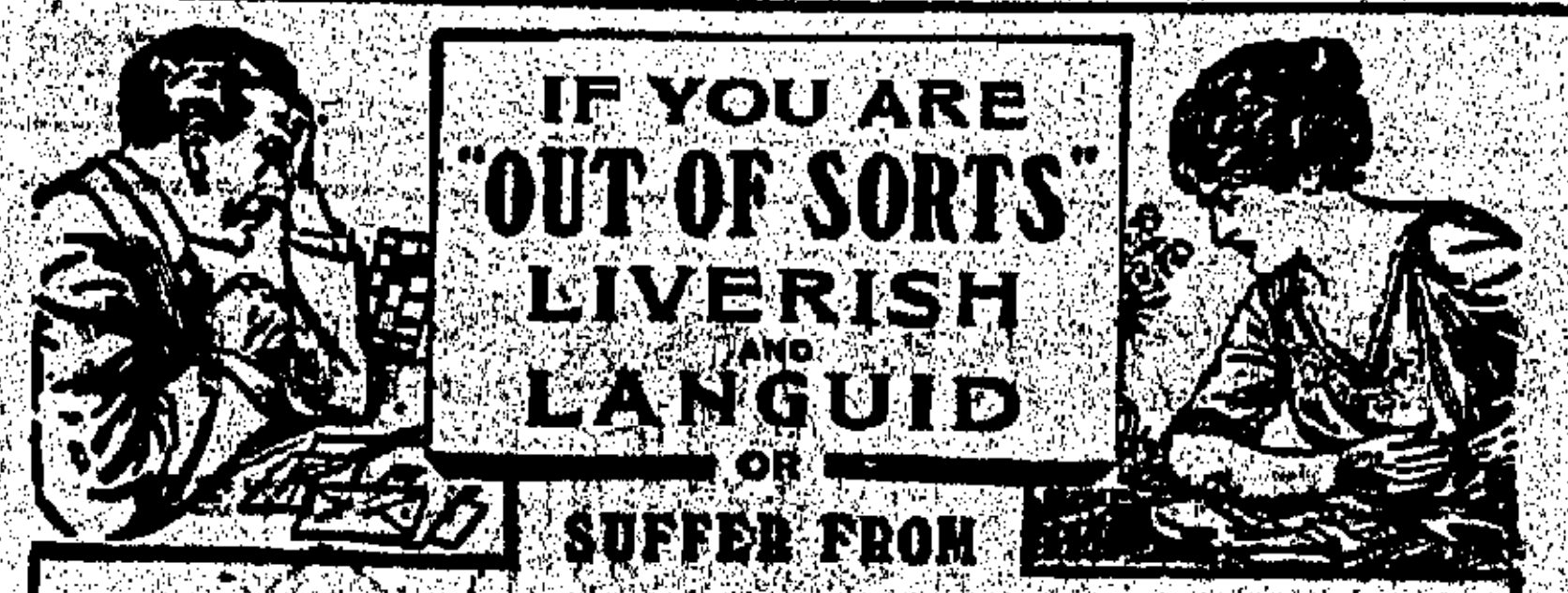
The following table will show how the situation had improved during the last two months or so.

Number of men without leave for:—

Date.	(a) 18 months.	(b) 12 months.
June 20, 1917.	107,748.	(includes (a)).
July 29, 1917.	71,928.	No figures.
Aug. 29, 1917.	35,583.	43,596.
		319,775.

The immediate future by German economic measures as ruthless, as cunning, and as scientific as those she is now waging in war.

Should Germany be permitted to re-enter as a competitor on the world markets she will do so fully equipped, as sinister as ever, as unscrupulous as ever, and employing all that capacity and method which made her the past few years a redoubtable antagonist. We are in duty bound to prepare for the shock of her coming, and to take those measures which will keep her curbed and render her innocuous. It was a prominent Australian statesman who told us lately that all our sacrifices will have been made in vain if we leave Germany the means of beginning again her commercial war. Before the war, said Sir Douglas Haig, Germany acted the part of a vampire. It is for us to break down her tyranny for ever.



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